

# Bloomfield Record.

S. M. HULIN, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1874.

## NEWARK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

**Agricultural Implements, Farm Machinery, Field and Garden Seeds.**  
J. S. ALLEN, 40 Broad st.  
**Books, Stationery, etc.**  
M. R. DENNIS & Co., 78 Broad street.  
**Boots & Shoes.**  
TAYLOR & WILLIAMS, 127 Market street.  
C. A. FELCH, 825 Broad street.  
**Clothing.**  
E. DENHAM & Co., 315 Broad street.  
**Crockery, China, Glass Ware.**  
G. W. LAWRENCE, 40 Broad street.  
**Dry Goods.**  
MARTIN BROS. & Co., 410 Broad st.  
**Furniture.**  
E. C. SMITH & Sons, 425 Broad street.  
**General Merchandise Goods.**  
H. F. JOLLEY & Co., 257 Broad street.  
**Hardware, Iron, &c.**  
MACKENZIE, WILSON & Co., 706 Broad street.  
**Insurance.**  
HENDON (EURE) INSURANCE CO., 713 Broad street.  
**Paper Hangings.**  
M. A. FRANK, 300 Broad street.  
**Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c.**  
BEND, MATO, 387 Broad St.

## Town Committee Matters.

A meeting of the Town Committee was held on Tuesday evening to receive and consider proposals for lighting the streets. Several bids were received for lighting with oil, and a proposition from the Montclair Gas and Water Co., to light with gas upon the same terms as heretofore. No decisive action was taken. The meeting adjourned until Friday evening, 7th inst., when final action will probably be taken.

As the Town Committee some time ago decided, for good and sufficient reasons, not to publish the official notices in the "Saturday Gazette," it is not to be expected that the action of the Committee, from time to time, will be favorably commented on in that paper. We might reasonably be expected, however, for the patrons of the paper, as their just due, a truthful statement of the doings of the "Town Council." They do not always get it. They certainly did not get it last week, when the Gazette affirmed that a resolution was adopted "to advertise in the Newark papers for proposals to light Bloomfield for one year." Nor were they truthfully informed when it was stated that "the Committee were chiefly occupied in a desultory discussion on the question of lighting the village." Anybody can see at a glance the ridiculous position our town officers—and for that matter we may include the town itself—are placed in by such malevolently false or stupidly untrue versions of their doings. The publisher of the Gazette should print the proceedings of the Committee truthfully, or not meddle with them at all. We have no fault to find with his custom of gathering the news outside the Committee-room, if time is too precious to be spent as other papers do in order to get reliable information. A report in the shape of a respectable second-hand garment is, in the main, excusable; but when it is robbed of a piece here and there, and patched and daubed with damaging surmises, sneers and innuendoes, as was done last week, it becomes unfit to be exhibited in a respectable community.

## The Passaic Water.

The *Paterson Press* says: "We can testify from observation that the nastiness of the Passaic water below Paterson can hardly be exaggerated. In fact the people of Newark and Jersey City cannot appreciate it from any chemical or engineering report. It proclaims itself most loudly to the organs of sight, smell, and taste. It is perfectly obvious to our mind, as it has long been, that Newark and Jersey City must seek a water supply from some other source than from the sewer polluted stream below Paterson. We do not yield our oft expressed conviction that the best place to get it is from the river above the Passaic Falls.

The *Jersey City Standard* proposes that Jersey City and Newark unite and purchase the Morris Canal and its privileges, in order to get a supply from Hopatcong and the other lakes. The *Standard* estimates the cost to each city at about \$200,000, and goes on to say: "It must be remembered that Hoboken, Paterson, the Oranges, Elizabeth, Bloomfield, Montclair and even Staten Island must eventually look to this source for a supply of good, wholesome water. When these several towns and cities come to purchase an interest in the works the cost to Jersey City and Newark would be reduced to a mere bagatelle when the immensity of the water supply is taken into consideration. We are free to say that the purchase of the canal presents economical features in whatever light it may be viewed. We showed yesterday that the interest on the purchase and subsequent outlay would only reach \$295,000 per annum, which equally divided would make \$147,500 for each city to pay. The expense of running the Jersey City Works now approximates \$175,000 per annum, and we are assured by the report of Engineer Culver that by 1890 the annual cost will reach \$404,000, or \$256,500 more than the interest upon the purchase of the canal and subsequent outlay upon condit.

A meeting of the taxpayers of Bloomfield township is called for Saturday evening, to assemble upon the public square in front of E. Wilde's store. The signers of the call are prominent citizens, and among them we notice the names of Robert Peele, Dr. Davis, Geo. W. Cook, P. Weaver, W. F. Conger, W. G. Rayner, J. K. Oakes and others. The object of the meeting is for conference in regard to the road-tax to be raised this year.

## WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3d, 1874.

As the elections will soon take place throughout the different states, and as members of Congress are interested, the distaste for public life expressed by so many of these gentlemen who are up for re-election is wonderful and extraordinary to see. It is in order for them to go to their constituencies, and say their duties are so arduous and pay so small, when they have a suspicion that votes will be scarce on election day. It is likely there will be a larger body of new men in the next Congress than in any that has met for years. It seems that members wear themselves out after two or three sessions, either by never being heard of, or heard of too much by becoming too prominent in some unpopular scheme, or to be more particular, "some bill," as the Credit Mobilier or Mokey Bill.

New Jersey has a representative in Mr. Phelps, from Paterson District, who at once arose into a prominent position by his short and crisp statement on the Finance. In my last letter I said Morton and Jones in the Senate stood out the most conspicuous when the long debate on the Finance took place. Mr. Phelps occupied this position in the House. There is an expectation that this gentleman will yet be heard from.

Hon. J. G. Blaine is very popular, and will, no doubt, remain Speaker of the House as long as he may wish. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Ex-Vice President of the Confederacy, who has been familiar with all the Speakers since President Polk, and who served under Speaker Winthrop, Cobb and Banks, paid the compliment to Blaine that "he was more prompt, efficient, and energetic in the dispatch of business, and possessed a more thorough knowledge of the complicated rules of the House than any one he had ever seen in chair."

The new plan adopted to raise money to complete the Washington Monument consists in soliciting subscriptions, and when \$500,000 have been subscribed, one half will be called for, and on its receipt work will commence; the remaining half to be paid in two installments, in six and twelve months. It is again proposed to appeal to the gratitude of the people, associations, lodges and corporations, for their subscriptions. There is but one way to build a monument to George Washington, and that by contribution of the people. When the Government is appealed to for assistance it takes away its national and makes of it a public character. The present management is composed of widely known and responsible gentlemen, and they do not want a dollar until enough has been contributed to complete the obelisk, 485 feet in height. A large amount has already been contributed from banks and societies. Letters have been sent out to a large number of organizations in the several states, and if answers come as promptly as from local and Maryland orders, the monument will be completed by 1876. The attention of the people and organizations in your town is called to this subject.

President Hinckley, of the Phila. Wil. and Baltimore R. R. Co., last week threatened to withdraw the postal cars from that road between Baltimore and Philadelphia, alleging the present pay was inadequate for the service performed. As the Post Office is limited by law of Congress to a certain price, it seems foolish in the Railroad Company trying to force the Postmaster General to do what the law does not allow. The last position assumed by Mr. Hinckley is, that if the Post Office Dept. sends mail over the road, he takes it for granted his demands have been acceded to; which the Postmaster General can't do. If no terms are agreed to, it is generally thought the Government will use the Pennsylvania Central Road, which is longer, or take possession of Hinckley's Road.

The Board of Health, composed of prominent physicians of the city have been instrumental in keeping the alleys and byways clean, and have been useful in very many instances. Their latest efforts are to discover adulterated food, such as tea, coffee, sugar, candy, soda and spices. Small supplies have been collected from the prominent stores throughout the city, which are placed in the hands of a chemist, who examines them and reports. This report is looked forward to with much interest by both dealers and consumers.

Solicitor Wilson of the Treasury Dept., who has been examining into the Safe Burglary business, arrived from New York, but returned again. He made his report on the Secret Service in reference to the necessity, utility and efficiency of what is known as the Secret Service of the Department. In a summary, he shows that in the fourteen years of its existence, this service alone, exclusive of that under the Customs and Internal Revenue Department has cost \$1,185,000, paid by the different Secretaries of the Treasury. Mr. Wilson recommends the complete abolition of the Secret Service, and the devising of better means to detect fraud and counterfeiting. The investigation of the Safe Burglary is not yet completed. The case before the Grand Jury has been carried over to another term. It now transpires that the telegraph books of the Western Union and Franklin books, which contained the despatches to which Col. Whitley's signature was affixed, and which was before the Investigating Committee, have been stolen, and it is believed other valuable papers have been disposed of, giving the defence an opportunity state they are wronged, as they will not be able thereby, to show that Whitley, the Chief of the Secret Service, did not affix his name, as stated. If this is a further attempt to

middle the case, it won't be of much avail, as Mr. Riddle, the prosecuting attorney has copies, and the evidence before the Congressional Committee was printed.

The estate of the late Chief Justice Chase will amount, when all the debts are paid, to \$105,000.

VINCENT.

## LETTER FROM WISCONSIN.

DEVIL'S LAKE, WIS., JULY 29, 1874.

EDITOR RECORD:—"A strange place to write from!" I think I hear you say; but a veritable place it is, nevertheless, and a delightful place to visit. Many people picture the West as a level prairie, and with scenery that is tame and monotonous, but they only have to come to Wisconsin to be convinced how great is their error.

This lake is about a mile and a half in length by from a half to three quarters of a mile in width, and is almost entirely surrounded by high hills, the highest being about 600 feet above the level of the lake, and almost a perpendicular face of rock, so that it is impossible to ascend it except in one or two places. The lake is distant ten miles from the Wisconsin river, and the level of the lake is one hundred feet above the level of the river. The scenery is very strange bluff and rock formations, such as the "Turk's Head," the "Devil's Doorway," "Monument Rock," "Elephant Rock," etc., the peculiar shapes suggesting the names.

The St. Paul branch of the Northwestern Railway, opened for travel about two years ago, running alongside the lake at the foot of the highest bluff, has attracted the attention of tourists to this section of country, and it is becoming a popular place of summer resort. Hotels have been built, and many thousands come here each summer, and from almost every State in the Union. A unite in the beauty of the country, not only just around the lake, but for miles in all directions, it alternating between rolling prairies and "bluffs," and with as fine natural roads as you will often find.

The chief topic of conversation in this section of the country is the "bug" of the wheat crop, as that is the staple production. This year it takes an unusual form on account of the exceedingly dry weather and the ravages of the chinch-bug. In many places the bug has not been satisfied with cutting off the wheat crop, but after accomplishing that, has attacked the corn and oats. These pests, in their journey from the wheat to the cornfields, were daily swept out of the houses by quarts. This may seem like a "western yarn" but it is true nevertheless. You may judge they are not very pleasant callers for the farmer's wives. The summer has been very dry, and when we come to speak of the chinch-bug, it is not surprising to find that the wheat crop is not so good as it has been as far as I ever remember to have seen it. I find "The Record" in the village, where it is earnestly sought after, and makes the round of the several Bloomfield families resident here.

## The Iron Depot.

Mr. Pratt of Montclair prints a letter elsewhere in relation to the Chestnut Street Depot controversy. We have no inclination to discuss this affair any further, and will state that we should have said nothing last week if the Gazette had not so unnecessarily put its foot into the hornet's nest. Had we known that paper would have surrendered so easily to Mr. Loomis, thus placing Mr. Pratt last week under fire from two newspapers simultaneously, we certainly should have been silent. To refuse to print his reply under the circumstances just stated would be ungenerous, and therefore we give him the required space. We will not criticize that part of Mr. Pratt's letter which is devoted to a refutation of the Loomis pamphlet. But his opinion at the start, expressing surprise that this depot matter (in which he avers, the public has no interest) should be discussed in the papers, seems to clash with his own appearance in print, just now, in the same connection. Again, after having elaborately dissected Mr. Loomis's thirty page book, he takes us to task and raises the question as to the necessity of devoting "our most prominent columns to the discussion of book accounts," etc. If we answer his queries in the negative, it will convict him and us of inflicting upon his fellow subscribers a profitless discussion of that which he zealously deprecates. We take the other horn of the dilemma, and boldly uphold both the ex-president of the Montclair Railway and *The Record*, so far as answering the question is concerned.

The absorbing interest in the Brooklyn Scandal, as evidenced by the enormous sales of the city papers, lately, goes to show the interest people will take, even in a family quarrel where prominent men are engaged.

Precisely how interesting to the public this depot business has been we can't say. But we can say that each paper and each gentleman having spoken freely, we can all afford to discontinue the discussion.

Those having the contract to erect a telegraph line from Newark to the new penitentiary at Caldwell had a party of surveyors out on Sunday last, locating the poles thro' Bloomfield and Montclair. In the latter place a gentleman with authority was disposed to stop their proceedings. The surveyors pleaded necessity (?). Who is responsible for this desecration of our quiet country Sabbath?

The old board of school trustees were re-elected in Montclair on Monday night, with the exception of Mr. Joseph H. Richards, who positively declined to serve. Mr. Philip Doremus was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. A. G. McComb has reached home safely after his transatlantic trip. We believe he made quite an extended tour, visiting many of the points of interest in Great Britain and on the continent.

## State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

TREASURY, N. J., July 22d, 1874.

To the Hon. Henry C. Ketch, Secretary of State:

Sir—You are hereby directed to cause to be published in all of the newspapers of this State authorized to publish the laws of the State, the following: "By one insertion each week for a term of three months, in each of said newspapers, the proposed amendments to the Constitution of New Jersey, passed by the last Legislature and filed in your office by the Secretary of the Senate."

Yours, &c.,

JOEL PARKER, Governor.

## Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Section 1.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its credit or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become security for, or be directly or indirectly the owner of, any stock or bonds of any association or corporation."

Insert as paragraph 20, a new paragraph, as follows:

"20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the state or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever."

Change the number of present paragraph 19 to number 21.

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